office of Tax Sus, Hotsi Victoria, Northum

The Work on Appropriations.

Mr. RANDALL's committee now has the Sundry Civil bill ready for the House. This is the last of the regular annual appropriation bills to come from that committee.

The Sundry Civil bill appropriates \$22,852,-996, against \$29,574,448 in the department estimates, and against \$26,622,004 actually appropriated at the last session for the pres

The saving of nearly seven million dollars on the department estimates is accomplished by cutting down the proposed appropriation for the new Congressional Library Building from \$1,000,000 to \$500,000, that for new pub He buildings by about \$1,000,000, for not indis pensable work on new lighthouses, beacons and fog signals by about \$2,500,000, and for public printing about \$500,000. These are the main items of reduction; but every line of the bill shows the results of close scrutiny and intelligent revision of the estimates.

The work accomplished by Mr. RANDALL and his associates since the session began, five weeks ago last Monday, is a marvel of energy, thoroughness, and practised skill. It shows that recent illness has not impaired the genius for hard and concentrated labor which this great Democratic leader and legislator has exercised for years in the service of honest Government.

Gold Fields on the Yukon.

Several years ago some miners in British Columbia, who believed that the great gold belt of the Pacific coast extended far north along the Rocky Mountains, and perhaps stretched beyond the Arctic circle, shouldered their picks, hired some Indians to carry their camp equipment over the Chilkoot Pass, and floated for a long distance down the southern head streams of the great Yukon River. Reports that they had found good placer diggings reached the coast, and not many months elapsed before a considerable number of prospectors were improving the brief summer months finding and working placer mines along the Lewis and Newberry Rivers and on the Yukon Itself. The region is hard to reach and the working season is short, but in spite of these drawbacks the news entired more miners into the country, until two years ago 800 of them were hard at work washing gold chiefly from the sand bars in these rapid streams, which unite to form the second greatest river of North America.

Not a few of our countrymen were engaged in this far northern quest for gold, and some of them, instead of descending to the Yukon from its head streams, made their way to the gold fields by ascending the river from its mouth. Then came the news that many miners did not know whether they were working on Alaskan or Canadian soil; furthermore, the region of these headwaters north of British Columbia had never been visited by competent explorers, and these facts decided the Canadian Government two years ago to send an expedition to study the resources of the country, and to learn how much of this new mining region Canada could properly claim as her own.

The greater part of this work was carried out in 1887, though the duty of exploring some of the lower tributaries of the Yukon above 68° north latitude was reserved for last year. We are not yet in possession of complete details, more particularly of the survey along the Lewis and Porcupine Rivers, which was in charge of Mr. OGILVIE; but enough is known to make it probable that one of the greatest gold-mining regions of the world will be developed along these mountain streams, partly in American, but largely in Canadian territory.

Dr. Dawson, in his account of the survey of the Llard, Frances, and Upper Yukon Rivers, says that this mining region, starting from Dease Lake, in British Columbia, whose rich placer mines yielded about \$1,000,000 in 1874, extends northward along he cordillera belt for about 500 miles. Wherever this country has been examined, it has been found rich in precious metals. This portion of the mountain region, together with that in the more southern part of British Columbia, gives an aggregate length of over 1,200 miles, and Dr. Dawson points out that this is almost equal to the length of the same belt in the United States, and he expresses the opinion that it is susceptible of a mining development equally great.

While many of these miners are in good buck and enthusiastic over the prospects of the country, others, on account of the large expense of getting there and supporting themselves, have hardly paid their way; but in their preliminary reports the Canadian explorers seem to have produced abundant evidence of the immense importance of these new gold fields. While placer diggings are alone worked thus far, there are abundant evidences of rich quartz leads. Prospecting has been almost wholly confined to the larger rivers, but both Dr. Dawson and Mr. OGIL-VIE say it has been satisfactorily shown that gold occurs on all the streams, and "the extent of the gold-bearing river bars is in the aggregate almost unprecedented."

This region, until recently almost as little known as some parts of Africa, is evidently destined to play an important part in the future development of our great Northwest.

Mr. Gladstone and the Vatican.

Whether intentionally or not, Mr. GLAD-STONE during his visit to Italy has given the European newspapers something to talk about. An alleged extract from a letter of his to an Italian gentleman, which was telegraphed to London, ascribed to him a proposal to settle the differences between the Papacy and King HUMBERT'S Government by arbitration. The suggestion gave great offence to the friends of Italian unity, inasmuch as the restitution of a certain area of territory in full sovereignty is a fundamen tal condition of the Vatican's recognition of the Savoyard rule over the peninsula. Mr. GLADSTONE, it is true, disclaims any recollection of such a proposition, and declares that, if made, it referred to a former state of things and not to the present situation. That, nevertheless, the discussion is kept up with heat and acrimony in Italian and English journals, indicates a widespread belief that some such plan of adjusting the relations of the Pope to Italy is seriously mooted. Indeed, according to a telegram from Rome, a rumor is now current that Mr. GLADSTONE'S letter was part of a scheme to persuade the Vatican that its claims would be submitted to a European Congress should the Liberals return to power in England.

The propriety of leaving the controversy between the Vatican and Italy to the ision of a Congress is one thing; the sasibility of such a move under existing dipomatic arrangements is another. No doubt the Papacy may reasonably contend that its interests and treaty rights can as fitly be made the subject of international delibers-

tion and agreement as the affairs of a petty Danubian principality like Bulgaria or Montenegro. The whole of Catholie Christendom is interested in the maintenance of the Pope's dignity and spiritual independence; and could the votes of all Catholics be polled upon the question, a large majority would unquestionably assert that a measure of temporal authority is needed to assure those attributes. Neither can it be disputed that VICTOR EMANUEL, when during the Franco-German war he seized Rome and the district then belonging to the Pope, violated pledges embodied in a formal treaty with France. However the act may be palliated by the knowledge that the King yielded to the overpowering impulse of Italy toward unity, it is not the less true that from the viewpoint of international law it was as wanton an act of spollation as the partition of Poland. Unless treaties are to be considered as waste paper, and every weak State is to be the acknowledged prey of stronger neighbors, the Papacy has good ground for an appeal to international justice, as administered by a Congress, ever since 1871.

No such appeal has yet been made by the Vatican, because at no time since 1871 has there been a conjuncture when it would have had the slightest chance of success. Of the great powers, for example, represented in the Berlin Congress, two, England and Germany, are Protestant: Russia is schismatic: France is controlled by free-thinking politicians who have been taught to see in clericalism their worst enemy, and Italy, of course, is the beneficiary by the breach of treaty rights complained of. There remains Austria, upon whose sympathies perhaps the Papacy might place reliance, but for the fact that for some time her foreign policy has been bound up with that of Germany and Italy through the triple alliance. Under such circumstances it would have been useless to ask the Berlin Congress to examine the Pope's claim for the restitution of at least a part of the territory wrested from him eighteen years ago.

The excitement caused by the proposal attributed to Mr. GLADSTONE is due to the impression that the situation might be changed if England would take the initiative in pressing upon a Congress the restoration to the Papacy of a certain district, as, for instance, the Leonine City and a ribbon of land skirting the left bank of the Tiber as far as the sea. For Russia might not improbably be led to cooperate with England, and the double motive of pleasing the Czar and annoving the Italians might array the French Government on the same side. The French, by the way, cannot understand the position taken by the Italians, that their country's unity and dignity would be sacrificed by the surrender of a small district to the Pope. For they remember that up to the revolution, the city of Avignon and the surrounding county of the Venalssin, which are situated in the heart of France, belonged to the Papacy in full sovereignty; yet, relatively to the rest of Europe, France was more powerful a hundred years ago than she is now.

Assuming that Germany, notwithstanding BISMARCK'S wish to conciliate the Clericals in the Reichstag and Prussian Landtag. would feel constrained by her political interests to vote with Italy, and that Austria would follow suit, we should see the Congress evenly divided, provided only six powers were represented. But where the interests of the Vatican were at stake, it would be impossible to exclude a Catholic power like Spain from international deliberations in which three non-Catholic States were to take important parts. Spain once admitted, however, it would become by no means impracticable for the advocates of the Vatican to secure a majority. Nor should it be forgotten that the adhesion of Austria to the triple alliance, and consequent unwillingness to support the claims of the Papacy, might not survive the accession of the HAPS-BURGH Crown Prince to the throne, and the supersession of Count Kalnoky by Count VON TAAFE in the Vienna Foreign Office.

The mere suggestion of referring the Roman question to a Congress is a nightmare to Italian Radicals, and we are not surprised at the sensation caused by the opinions and intentions imputed to Mr. GLADSTONE. That he, or any other English Prime Minister, however, would take the initiative which Mr. GLADSTONE is alleged to contemplate is, to say the least, improbable.

The Town's Charities.

For many years past a volunteer committee, consisting of ladies chiefly, has charged itself with the duty of visiting and inspecting Bellevue Hospital and the other charitable institutions maintained by the city. It works under the general direction of the State Charities Aid Association, to which it makes an annual report, and that report for the last year is of remarkable interest. In many respects, too, it is a model document of the kind, and, as it is prepared by women and recounts what has been done by women almost wholly, it bears striking witness to their capacity for public duties.

The report shows that on the first of last October the number of inmates in the institutions governed by the Board of Charities and Correction was 13,278, exclusive of 1,377 officers and employees, and that as compared with the year before there had been an increase of 634 inmates. All of these institutions were thoroughly inspected, and the report gives the facts as to the condition of each, with recommendations as to reforms and improvements. How great an amount of work was thus performed by the committee is indicated by this list:

Bellevue Hospital. Pavilion for the Insane. Harlem Hospital. verneur Hospital

Lunatic Asylum, B. Island. Homosopathio Hosp., Ward's Alcoholic Cells.

Alcoholic Cells.

Training School for Nursea
Infants' Hospital Ran. Isl'd-Emergency Hospital. Ninety-ninth St. E. Hospit Idiet Asylum, Ban. Island. Epileptic Pavilion, Ran. I Children's Hospital, Ran. I Adult Hospitals, Ran. Isl'd Almshouse, Blackwell's lai'd Branch Lunatic Asy., Hart's

Workhouse, Blackwell's L. Branch Workhouse, Hart's The aggregate number of persons admitted to these institutions during the year was nearly 67,000. By far the most populous of them was the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, with a total of more than 23,000 admissions, or about 13,000 men and 10,000 women. As usual, one-tenth of these miserable creatures were self-committed. It s concerning this institution that the committee make their chief criticisms and rec ommendations. They are that the force of employees should be increased; that there should be a better system of classification among the inmates; that warmer winter clothing should be provided for the women that a woman physician for the women's hospital is required; that the food should be better and more varied, scurvy having ap peared among the inmates last spring; that some teaching is needed for the long-term inmates, and other minor suggestions. All of these are so sensible, and are made after an examination so thorough and intelligent that they will doubtless be acted on by the Charity Commissioners. We are told incidentally that the superintendent and the

matron of the workhouse pursue the plan of

finding places in the country for as many

men and women as possible, and that about

But the most important of the committee's

two-thirds of those assisted turn out well.

criticisms concerns the crowding of the workhouse with old offenders, or rounders, and it has been made without effect year after year. In 1887, for instance, nearly onefifth of the men and more than one-half of the women committed during the last six months acknowledged previous commitment during the first six months. They come and go with a regularity which makes their faces familiar to the workhouse and the courts some of them having been committed as many as ten times. In their case, certainly, the institution exercises no salutary disciplinary influence, but rather encourages them in babits of idleness and profligacy, for an occasional retreat to the workhouse seems to be according to their taste. It enables them to recover from excesses and get a stock of strength with which to endure more. But reform here cannot be brought about by the Charity Commissioners. A change in the laws regulating

the commitments is necessary. In the city institutions, as in the Union generally, there is a steady increase in the number of lunatics, the admissions exceeding the discharges and deaths by 100 or 200 annually. There is some satisfaction in finding that the victims of delirium tremens were less numerous than in the previous year, but the decrease was among the men only, for among the women there was an actual increase of two. The mortality of the "orphan bables" in the Infants' Hospital at Randall's Island was over 60 per cent... but among the "mothers' babies' not quite 17 per cent. The percentage of deaths among the 12,264 patients admitted to Bellevue Hospital was about 10 per cent... among the 6.825 in the Charity Hospital about 7 per cent., and among the 5,383 in the Homosopathic Hospital less than 7 per cent.

These are only a few of the facts presented in a report which does great honor to the Visiting Committee, and to the skill of Miss ROSALIE BUTLER, the President, and Miss GERTRUDE L. HOYT, the Secretary, in preparing such a document.

The Sun and the Railroads.

It is very gratifying to THE SUN to be able to publish this morning such expressions of approval of its course in regard to the railroads as are furnished from the leading bankers and financiers in all parts of the United States. They imply an exceedingly agreeable recognition of the justice and force of THE SUN'S strictures upon the dishonesty and incompetency of the trustees and managers of our Western railroads.

THE SUN was the first to point out the extent of the evil, the direction of its development, and the consequences that must ensue. THE SUN first compiled the statistics of the ruin which railroad managers of the intellectual stamp of Mr. Cable of the Rock Island and Mr. PERKINS of the Quincy were making of the property confided to their care, and it pointed out the remedy and the form that the remedy should take.

Every statement that we advanced concerning these things was confirmed, and a spontaneous and natural protest from every substantial business interest in the country was the consequence. The result was the meeting of Thursday and the inauguration of the most sweeping reform that ever was instituted in a great commercial system. It is nothing short of a revolution in railroad methods, the substitution of straightforward business principles for chicanery and corruption, and the transaction of the work of the great common car riers of the country in the interests of the

public and of the owners Henceforward there will be fewer Presidents short of the stock of their own railroads. If they must get rich quickly, and at the expense of their stockholders, they will find no royal road to wealth through Wall street. They will have to condescend to the vulgar expedients of embezzlement and defalcation. There are many of them that are not above it, but these excursions have well-defined penalties, whereas robbing one's stockholders by way of the Stock Exchange is perfectly secure, and entails nothing more serious than personal disgrace.

We are entered on better days; and there is promise of permanent stability and security in our great business interests through-

Rich Men's Sons.

A weekly paper published at Chicago having mourned over what it described as the lack of opportunities for the sons of rich men in this country, the Medical Record suggests that they could find a field for their wasted wealth and energies in the profession of medicine. That profession, as the Record says, is just now in need of young men "who combine ample means with in dustry and ambition."

But the same may be said of every profession, and of all the great departments of human activity. There is no direction in which industry and ability backed by wealth have not inviting opportunities, and in this country and at this period more than in any other or at any previous time. The fortunate youth, too, instead of accepting the sympathies of their silly Chicago apologist. are rushing forward to take advantage of

these opportunities. It laments that here a political career is made obnoxious to rich young men by the low associations of politics and the debased methods of politicians. Yet the truth is that never before were so many of them actively engaged in politics as at this very time. The most zealous politicians in New York, in Boston, in Philadelphia, and throughout the Union are the sons of rich men, among whom there has grown up of late years a strong ambition for a public career. Here at home we have WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, PERRY BELMONT HAMPDEN ROBB, LLOYD BRYCE, EDWARD COOPER, RAY HAMILTON, THEODORE ROOSE VELT, and a crowd of others. The political organizations are full of rich men's sons, and every exciting election brings in more.

The three richest families in America are the ASTOR, the VANDEBBILT, and the GOULD families, and yet the sons of these are all young men who have used the advantages of their wealth for other purposes than mere pleasure, and most of them are distinguished for their assiduous industry in public or private affairs, or both. The same is true of the run of the sons of the very rich men of New York, and there is not a conspicuous instance among them all of the profligate use of wealth. The magnitude of the estates in which they are interested acts as a conservative influence on them, and there are no more serious and self-respecting young men. So far from depriving them of opportunities for exertion. their wealth multiplies their opportunities and requires of them greater industry.

The leading colleges of the country contain many sons of rich men, and the number of them entering the professions is increasing. They are at work everywhere, and are distinguishing themselves as much for their ambitious industry as they are distinguished by the accident of wealth. The talk of the Chicago paper is the

merest bosh. The Attorney-General of North Carolina is to be commended for attempting to put a stop to the rule of lynch law in the State. In

his report on the subject to the Governor he says there were eight cases of lynching in the State last year, and he gives some facts about them which fully justify the adoption of the measures which he suggests for the suppres sion of the barbarous practice. In one case for example, the lynching was perpetrated by men who were themselves guilty of the crime with which they falsely charged their victim. and the deed was done as a means of securing their own escape from punishment. In another case an innocent man was lynched to prevent his giving evidence concerning another crime which his lynchers had committed. In other cases the facts are hardly less revolting. torney-General Davipson is determined to make an unusual effort this year to enforce the laws of North Carolina against the criminal practice of lynching, and it is to be hoped, in the interest of justice, that he will be successful.

architecture of a number of houses in sundry towns, with a view to the erection of a new domicile for the BLAINE family in Washington. We do not know whether he has yet looked at, and over, and through the finer mansions that have been built during the past year, or within two or three years, in the upper part of this city. If he has not, we may say that he would find the study of them both instructive and fascinating. There are beautiful works of architecture among them. Even above the Central Park, on the west side of the city. niciles that would rivet his gaze for hours, if he has an eye for genuine art,

The wrangle in the Assembly at Albany, reported in yesterday's Sun, respecting the birthplace of the late Gen. PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN, WAS UDBECCESSARY. Major-Gen. NE-HEMIAH MARTIN CURTIS made the following declaration: "I have Gen. SHERIDAN'S word that he was born in this city of Albany." Brig.-Gen. James William Husted made a different declaration on the subject in the following by Gen. Shenidan, that he was born in Ohio." Both Assemblymen spoke with warmth, but the question was not officially settled. There need have been no difficulty about settling it at once. If a page had been sent to the library to procure Volume XIV. of "The American Cyclopedia," it would have been found, by turning to "SHERIDAN, PHILIP HENRY," that the General was born in Somerset. Perry county, Ohio,

We make our annual acknowledgment of the receipt of Mr. GEORGE W. CHILDS'S celebrated Almanac. He sends it every year as a free gift-for money cannot buy a copy from Mr CHILDS-and the new year seems brighter when the Almanae arrives. From the front cover, which contains a beautiful picture of Mr. Childs himself, sitting under a tree beside a mill dam and writing poetry in his note book to the last page, which presents valuable receipts for fly-paper, cramp in the leg, and soft soap, the Almanac is a work of genius. Every month in the year is made cheerful by such timely and judicious literature as this:

Artificial milk has been prepared from a solution of PERRUARY.

To make a very good imitation of black wainut mix one part of wainut extract and six parts of water. Linkages one hundred and twenty years ago knew of only 3,000 species of insects.

The coldest spot on the face of the earth is Wercho-gansk, Siberia.

July.

You will never repent of being patient and sober. AUGUST BENJAMIN FRANKLIN when a child found long graces used by his father before meals very tedious.

OCTOBER. A Frenchman having repeatedly heard the word press used to imply persuads, one evening when in company exclaimed, "Fray squeeze that lady to sing." NOVEMBER.

A lady's maid told her mistress that she once swal-lowed several pins together. "Dear me," said the lady, "didn't they kill you." DECEMBER. A lady asked a sailor why a ship was called "she." "Because," said the son of Narrusz, "the rigging costs more than the hull."

Thus the useful blends with the jocular, and mirth and information join hands in Mr. CHILDS'S wonderful Almanac. There is nothing else like it on earth. Mr. CHILDS is happy because he tries to make other people happy.

We offered some time since the sum of one hundred dollars for a correct list of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern Railroad. We have had several letters expressing fervent hopes that we would succeed in getting it, and that when we did we would put it to good use. But the list has not materialized: it has not reached us. Now we would like very much to get this list. Our interest in it has in no degree abated, and, in fact, we are more than ever anxious to possess it. We want to define the interests in the Chiago, Burlington and Northern, to determine accurately the personal holdings in it of directors in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and thereby set forth clearly and distinctly how it has come about that an old, rich, and trusted corporation has set up a parasite upon itself for its own depletion and injury. The circumstances are passing strange, and we now offer two hundred dollars for that list: and we want it, quick!

What becomes of reporters !- Epoch. When they die, the good ones go to heaven.

An incident of the recent gum-chewing match in Minneapolis affords a striking illus-tration of the uncertainty of human events. The contest was for lady amateurs only, and none of the participants had records. There were no favorites before the send-off until it became known that a girl from Kalamazoo was to compete. She at once became the prime favorite, and all the others were in the field

Persons who make a business of backing their judgment as to the outcome of incomplete events, become experts in detecting indications and weighing probabilities. In this instance they reasoned as one man that nobody hailing from another locality could chew gum with girl from Kalamazoo. The process by which they reached this conclusion will be readily understood by all who have seriously contemplated a young woman in the act of extracting a maximum of satisfaction through mastication without assimilation. Remove the ample and enduring guid from between her pearly molars, put voice in its place, let her go right on with all the motions of gum chewing, and what would be the result? "Kalamazoo-Kalamazoo-Kalamazoo," until she stopped. Stitchstitch-stitch is not more plainly the song of the shirt than Kalamazoo-Kalamazoo-Kalamazoo s the murmur of the gum chewer. This may not be true in the case of listless indentation or surreptitious fondling of the yielding gum: but the girl who chews boldly and with the determination of getting all the enjoyment that the process affords-chewing with the tu multuous toss, the ecstatic pause, and the lateral grind—goes through the motions of saying Kalamazoo with each completed effort.

This circumstance naturally brought gether as backers of the Michigan girl all who make it a rule to base their ventures on reasonable grounds, and all who are wont to in fulge their superstition in respect to coincidences, mascots, fetiches, and things which cannot be regarded as having any substantial bearing upon the subject in question.

The contest began, and the Kalamazoo girl

fully justified the expectations of her backers, All the labial, faucal, lingual, and laryngeal nuscles brought into action in pronouncing Kalamazoo and in chewing gum were admirably developed. Her confident admirers watched her from a distance while hour after hour she seemed to say "Kalamazoo-Kalamazoo-Kalamazoo," with the accent on the 200, "She made magnificent time," says a chronicler of the interesting contest, "and turned into the nomestretch with the race well in hand." Buthere comes in the lesson of the uncertainty of numan events, and it needs no reënforcement in the way of comment-"suddenly her jaw became 'set' from partial paralysis, and she was obliged to fall out of the contest."

Mrs. Halford to Florida. From the Savannah News. PALM SPRINGS. Fla., Jan. 8.—Mrs. E. W. Halford, the wife of Private Secretary Halford, will arrive here this week to spead the winter. THE PRESIDENT MAKES AMENDS.

He Writes to Judge Vincent that his Action is Removing him was Unfairly Barah. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- In April, 1885, the President appointed William A. Vincent Chief Justice of the Territory of New Mexico, and in The Judge came to Washington, where he learned that the charge against him was the appointment of Stephen W. Dorsey to be a Jury Commissioner. The Judge wrote a long letter to the President complaining of the injustice done him, and the President has now taken action in the matter, as the subjoined correspondence will show:

correspondence will show:

Executive Mannow, Washington, Jan. 8, 1889.

Mon. William, A. Fincent.

The asset have always said to your triends, as well as to you the your removal from the office of Judge at the to you tremoval from the office of Judge at the to you tremoval from the office of Judge at the to your removal from the office of Judge at the to your removal from the office of Judge at the to your removal from the office of Judge at the total and the said at the time I deemed it my duty to promptly pursue the course so unfortunate for you and which was adopted by me upon the mere showing of the facts altered, without inquiry as to your motives and purposes. My action was unfairly barsh, but I thought it was justified.

Offer since that time, as all the facts attending the incident have become known to me, and as I reflected upon your otherwise unexceptionable judicial career, so far as it has come to my knowledge. I have been impressed by the representations of your friends that your removal had subjected you to a supjecton which was unjust and unwarranted.

Was unjust and unwarranted.

When the proposition with the press my confidence in your ability and uprightness. There is now a varancy in the Chief Justiceathy of Montana. No far as regards your diness. I should be entirely willing to express my confidence in your ability and uprightness. There is now a regards your diness. I should think it well to do so, I am at liberty to submit your name to the Senate for that office. I make this proposition with a reservation, for reasons into in the least connected with your personal qualifications, and I shall be glad to know, your views upon the subject as soon as possible. Your trilly.

Groves Cleveland.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

To this Mr. Vincent to-dny replied as follows:

Washington, D. C., Jan. II, 1887.

To the President, Executive Mainton.

Six You'r letter of the fith inst. tendering me the position of letter of the Supreme Court of Mondon, reached in six executive Supreme Court of Mondon reached in six experiments. I am grateful for this expression of your condence and esteem, and accept the tender of this important office as a complete vindication of my course while Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

The act for which you removed me was taken in the excresse of a indical discretion, after the umost deliberation, was dictated by the purest and best of affairs in Cofax county at that time, was an absolute necessity, in order to restore peace and good order. The result justified my method of attaining that end, and proved it to have been the best and only one that could have been adopted, and I have always believed that when you properly understood the matter you would treat me in the mannly and generous manner surgested in your communication to me.

While I have a high appreciation of the honor you would be mean and the process of the process o

To this Mr. Vincent to-day replied as follows:

HEAR THIS AT ALBANY! The Law Regulating Executions,

From the Past-Express.
The newspapers of the State have been iscussing for some time the following provision of the act passed at the last session of the Leg-slature in regard to the execution of criminals

by electricity:

No account of the details of any such execution, become the statement of the fact that such convict was on the day in question that executed according to law at the prison, shall be published in any newspaper. Any provision or this section shall be guilty of a misde-

After due deliberation, we have come to the conclusion that this provision of the law is unconstitutional. Section S of article 1 of the State Constitution says: "Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press." In defence of the law regulating executions it is said that the State prohibits the publication of the facts in regard to lottery drawings and the publication of obseene matter, and that therefore it may prohibit the publication of details in the case of a criminal execution. There is no analogy whatsoever. A lottery is a gambling scheme, and obscene literature is in its nature evil, and the newspaper that deals with either for hire may be regarded as acting outside of the constitutional safeguard; an execution is an act of public justice which it is important that the people should know was duly carried out, and the details of which it may be necessary to repeat and discuss in the interest of decency and justice.

Apart from the constitutional question, however, the provision of the law regulating executions which we have quoted is one of the most senseless things that has ever crept into our random legislation at Albany. Consider the matter: It is due to the fact that newspapers have published details of the execution of criminals by hanging that public sentiment was aroused against that old-fashioned and barbarous method of punishment. The people wanted to know the details: the newspapers published them and discussed them, and the result was an irrestistible demand for a milder method of carrying out the death sentence.

And now the law providing for executions by After due deliberation, we have come to the And now the law providing for executions by

And now the law providing for executions by electricity, which is due to the course of the newspapers in regard to hangings, contains a provision that the facts as to how it works shall be kept secret from the people, that there shall be no discussion of its operation, and consequently, that it must remain uncriticised upon the statute books, though the new punishment prove ten times as lideous as the old one. Such a proposition is an insult to common sense. one. Such a proposition is an amount of the mon sense.

It is not only the right of the people of the State, but their duty, to know whether the new method of execution serves the merciful purpose for which it was adopted. Reading of pose for which it was adopted. Reading of the merciful purpose they determined to have no more pose for which it was adopted. Reading of bangings, they determined to have no more of them; reading of executions by electricity, they may find incidents of a revolting nature connected with that method of punishment, and resolve to adopt another. Nay, it may be that in the discussion of the subject the public may come to the conclusion to do away with capital nunishment allegather.

The idea that the State of New York shall so deal with a malefactor that the facts of its vengeance may be too horrible to be told to the people is preposterous. What we want is a method of execution, if we have any executions at all, that will be so simple and effective that there will be no harrowing details to tell. Until we get that, the more plain talk there is on the subject the better. To know whether the new law is a good or bad one the people will have to have facts on which to base a judgment.

The Legislature should lose no time in

ment.
The Legislature should lose no time is The Legislature should lose no time in amending the law regulating executions, and if it be not amended the newspapers should disregard it. We have no patience with the fools who think that keeping things secret is reform, who regard ignorance as bliss, and who hold the newspapers responsible for every rascallty that they expose. They don't belong in an ance when intelligent public opinion rules the world.

From the Chicago Herald. Though a Republican, it may be said to the credit of Gov. Hoard that he appeared at the inaugural ball in true Jeffersonian form. There was no ruff about his neck no silken doublet on his wish bone, no tin sword to draw out of his thigh. Rather was be clad in fustian, his clothes hanging with that abandon which is the satisfaction of patriots and the menacs of empires. Gov. Hoard did not tiptoe the shocking pirouette across dazziing and greasy floor; he did not prick the env of agile and unstatesmanlike young men. On the othe hand—ora a main left, as is so classically said in ou great valley-he went boldly into the square dance; he balanced to a phalanx of Jeffersonian spirit and beauty he feared no evil.

All-around Ability.

From the St. Paul Globe Colorado has broken the rule in not electing s millionaire for Senaior. Walcott, the new man, is roung, and the son of an Eastern clergyman. He is a man of brains and address, or he would not be able to earn \$50,000 a year as attorney for great corporations. le is credited with the expenditure of \$51,000 a year, which also indicates ability.

In Spite of All Temptation to Helong to Other Nation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By read-

ng your paper of this date I see that you incur an erro n calling the watchman of this club an Italian. I respect all nationality, but I am a Swiss-born citizen one that neither by mistake like to have his nationality changed, of which he is proud and contented. Hoping that you will kindly rectify the error, I am. sir, yours

Lubovic Goals, Watchman Manhattan Club. 96 PIPTE AVENUE, Jan. 10, 1889.

Funds for Parnell's Defence.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The Irish Home Rule Club of this city is awake to the demands on the Treasurer of the Parnell defence fund. By resolu-tion at the last meeting of the club, it was unantimously resolved that the Treasurer forward \$500 from the funds of the club. This example unight be folioged by the numerous trial societies of this city from the funds cause as Parnell's defence against the London Pines, E. J. Cunsy, President. ome Rule Club of this city is awake to the demands or

From the Springfield Republican.

Mrs. Shaw, the whistler, intends to give an entertainment at Bolyuke soom and her manager asserts that she can knock out 'I. F. Browne, the local performer. Those who have beard both say that Mr. Browne is far superior to Mrs. Shaw both say that Mr.

Bravery on the Field. From the Atlanta Constitution.

A letter was received at the Executive office yeaterday which ought to be framed or placed amon the archives. In the letter occurs this entences: was mortally wounded twice in active battle at Gris worldville.)

GERMAN OUTRAGES IN SAMOA. Important Testimony of Consul-General

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Consul-General Sewall of Samoa, who has been at home for several months, appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day, and was examined in secret at great length. Sewall is reported to have expressed the belief that the next mail will bring news of further and more terrible conflicts between the Germans and natives than any that have yet occurred. He said that the shedding of blood since he left Samoa had radically changed the situation of affairs there, and that if it were not intended to yield to Germany entire control of the islands some decided action would have to be taken by the powers. He presented to the committee copies of the Samoan Times, have to be taken by the powers. He presented to the committee copies of the Samoan Times, a newspaper published at Apia, containing accounts of an unprovoked and unexpected attack by the German war ship upon the natives, and of a meeting by the Consuls of other nations denouncing the act, and also the misleading and unfair statements by the German Consul.

nations denouncing the act, and also the mialeading and unfair statements by the German
Consul.

Mr. Sewall spoke of the studied and systematic efforts of the Germans in sending out
news from Berlin concerning Samoa to give
the impression that an American was the aggressor in every case of troubls. German oppression, he is ruther reported to have said, is
entirely responsible for any apparent division
of the natives into hostile factions. He described Tamasses's followers as comparatively a handful, who were threatened by an
unpleasant dilemma. If they falled to keep up
the agitation against the native Government
they feared death at the hands of their German allies; if they escaped, then the same fate
awaited them at the hands of the inutives, who
considered them traitors to Samoa.

As to the importance of maintaining at least
the neutrality of the group, Mr. Sewall called
the attention of the members of the committee
to the fact that they lie in the paths of commerce from the Western States of this country
to New Zealand, and of much going around the
Cape of Good Hope to China and Japan. When
the American inter-oceanic canal is completed
the traffle passing through there will be carried directly by the Samoan group.

The date of Mr. Sewall's return to his post of
duty is undecided. He has been referred by
the State Department to the Senate committee,
and is under their direction.

ENTER COMMISSIONER HOLAHAN.

Commissioner of Accounts Daly Bows Him-

self Out Very Neatly. The contest of politeness yesterday be tween Mayor Grant's graceful private secretary, Mr. Crain, and the Chesterfieldian Commissioner of Accounts, James Daly, was interesting. The Commissioner was summoned to the Mayor's office to be informed that his resignation would be acceptable to the Mayor. Mr Crain imparted this information with a low

sponse: " Believing, as I do, sir, in accepting the fortunes of war. I sent my resignation in on the 2d of January."

And, sure enough, the County Democracy
man's resignation was found on file. It was

bow. The obeisance was outdone by the bow

with which Mr. Daly accompanied this re-

man's resignation was found on file. It was accepted.

Maurico F. Holahan was soon afterward appointed to the position and sworn in. His now berth is worth \$5.000 a year. To take it he resigned the place of a chief special agent in the Treasury Department at \$5 a day, in which he might not find it easy to stay long after March. Commissioner Holahan is a Tammany man of the Twelfth district, an ex-reporter, and an expert at figures. He was the first Tammany man that President Cleveland appointed to office. He speedily advanced from a \$2.000 clerkship in the Treasury Department to the post of special agent, and did efficient work in the opium samugiling cases and the sugar trauds.

Col. Jewell, chief of the special Treasury

rauds.

Col. Jewell. chief of the special Treasury
gents, will arrive from Washington to-day, agents, will arrive from Washington to-day, and will select Mr. Holahan's successor. Spe-cial Agent George Simmons, it is said, will be the man.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

"No man," said Mestayer, the comedian, yesterday, "can overestimate the value of a good topical song. Dixie's 'It's English, You Know' made the first success of 'Adonis,' and the foundation of Wilson's fame was
'The Dotlet on the L.' 'Razzie Dazzie' made the success of 'A Brass Monkey.' A good topical song is about the only anchor that a man can throw to the windward when he produces a farcical comedy. All the rest is pure chance. I think undoubtedly the worst piece that was ever done in America was 'We, Us & Co.' Yet I starred in it for two years, and it made a mint of money. In my opinion the best farcical comedy that was eve produced in America was 'Tobograning,' if I do say i a topical song."

It is doubtful if any building in New York has created more comment than the vast. Imposing, and vacant structure on the corner of Fifty minth street and the Park. It runs all the way around to Fifty eighth street, and it is unquestionably the finest site in the city for what is known as a residential botel. The window command a magnificent panorama of the Park with the stream of vehicles and pedestrians passing immedistely beneath them through the Scholars' Gate. It has stood there for many years, while the quarrel among the builders goes on. Meanwhile the public wonders what the row is all about, but, though the tale has been told often, it never seems to sink into the public mind.

The stupidity of hackmen was apily illustrated a night or two ago at the Standard Theatre. An elderly lady and gentleman took a coupe from the stable where they had a monthly account, and went to the theatre was raining at the time. The theatregoers left their overshoes umbrellas, and heavy wraps in the cab. The porter gave the driver a numbered check and he drove way. After the performance the rain was comin lown in torrents. Every cab in New York seemed to b around the theatre but the one containing the overshoes, umbreilas, and wraps. The porter bawled himself hoarse in a wild effort to reclaim the lost cab, and the man who had taken it ran around in the rain in a thin pair of boots until he had an epidemic of sneezing in the fruitless effort to find his own. Then wandering back was secured, and the pair drove to the stable. There they were told that the hackman had not yet returned, but the proprietor of the stable jumped into another cab which was standing near, and drove down to look for his truant employee. He found him sitting snurly on top of his cab in the drenching rain in front of the Bijou Theatre, repeating the number of the check slowly to himself so as to be sure not to miss it when it was called out. He had simply mistaken the Bilou for the Standard.

Kyrie Bellew has resumed his daily walk on Broad way, but his sway is apparently over. The women do not look at him as they once did, but there is a kindlier feeling for him among the men. He is not the dandy he was two or three years ago at Wallack's Theatre, by any means. His clothes have lost their perfection of fit and the neatness which distinguished them. The reason that men look at Mr. Bellew with less hostility than formerly is apparently on account of his changed ap pearance. He seems to a casual observer to be a man n very frail health. He has aged years since he left New York. His hair is almost entirely gray, and his skin has the look of a confirmed invalid.

It would seem to be only fair to say that the startlin on the occasion of the first performance of "Cleopatra, was the result of nervousness. The writer has been re-quested to say this by a member of the actress's family. When she placed the say to her bosom, after the historical precedent of the real Cleopatra, she pulled he gown open, but the intense nervousness and agitation of the first performance in New York, together with the weight of a great production on her shoulders, had alnost unnerved the actress, and the result formed the neident about which New York has been chattering fo

gers, are apt students in melodrams, though semewhat lacking in the production of strong society plays and refined comedica. The native invention of the American has stood him in good stead, however, in producing original features in plays of the violent Howery order When Mr. Daly recently mounted one of his old dramaat Niblo's Garden it was a sharp and decisive failure. That was because the people had been educated up to a point where they must have real rivers, actual scuiling matches, horse races with blooded stock, bank robberies with real burglars, fires with the regular firemen's out fit, and fights of the most realistic character. There has no such realism been seen, even in London where the craze originally started, as the dramatists have developed in New York.

The Shukespeare Society in Luck.

The New York Shakespeare Society, of which Mr. Appleton Morgan is President, has just acquired a valuable addition to its library by the bequest of the late J. O. Halliwell Philips, the eminent antiquarian, who died in England on the 5d of this month. The collection includes block cuts of Einzabethan and Shake spearian devices maps, plans, charts and ornaments, which their late owner had spent forty years in getting

From the Chicago Tribu Clergyman (repeating his text with emphasis) But what wentye out for to see? Mr. Rambo (asleep in back seat, waking up with a jerk) Man, m' dear?

When the mucous surfaces of the bronchia are sore or inflamed, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford prompt relief. For breaking up a cold, or subduing a cough, you will find in it a certain remedy,—4da.

STRICT QUARANTINE OF THE TANTIC Lieut, Miles No Better-How Did Yellow

Jack Get Aboard ! The United States sloop-of-war Yantic, from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, with yellow fever, remains at Quarantine, with the yellow flag flying. Lieut. Charles Richard Miles was in a very critical condition last night. The other vellow fever patients, Cadet Bristol and Equipment Yeoman Kellar, are convalencent, Charles William Rowe, Corporal of Marines, was buried at sea with military honors on Monday.

Lieut. Miles was the first man aboard to met the fever. He was taken sick on Dec. 28, on which day the Yantic had arrived at Port-au-

the fever. He was taken sick on Dec. 23, on which day the Yantie had arrived at Port-au-Prince on her return from Santiago de Cuba. She had been three days at Santiago. On Dec. 29 Feoman Kellar and Cadet Bristol came down with the fever. Corporal Rowe took it on the night of Dec. 31.

While at Port-au-Prince the second time the Yantie lay about one and a half miles from the city and one-fourth of a mile from shore. Was outside of the Admiral's ship Galeona, and no one but the Captain, the Dector, and Lieut Tyler went ashore with a steam launch, the crew of which lay off the shore awaiting the return of the officers. Bumboats came along-side with fruit, but had no other communication with the ship. When the Yantie was at Port-au-Prince on the 20th, however, she went within less than the ship's length of the shore inside of the steamer Haytien Republic, and made fast to her, with orders from the Admiral to hand the Haytien Republic out even if she had to cut the anchor chains.

Lieut, Miles was recently assistant instructor in mathematics at the Naval Academy. He is married, and his wife is at Norfolk, Va. He is a resident of Brooklyn. There were no cases of yellow fever on the Galena whea the Yantie left Port-au-Prince on Jan. 1.

No one was allowed aboard the Yantie yester-day except the Quarantine officials, but Capt. Hegerman sent this statement on shore:

"We had no report concerning the state of affairs at the north of Hayti between Dec. 28 and Jan. 1, when we left Port-au-Princa Neither was there anything said about any intention on Legitime's part of leaving Hayti. The Dessalines, the Toussalm Touverture, the Helize, and the Grande Riviere Legitime's gun boats, were all in the harbor of Port-au-Prince when we left. We heard nothing of the Piquanto or the Mancel. I do not know Admiral Luce's opinion of the blockade, but I think it inefficient. There were so many conflicting rumors concerning the state of affairs in Hayti that it is impossible to distinguish heartween truth and more conjecture. My own cabin

WORKING FOR THE CITY'S HEALTH The Evils of Collecting the City's Refuse

and of Unhealthful Schools, There was a notable gathering of women in the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association vesterday morning at the Convention of all the philanthropic and charitable organizations conducted by women. The meeting was for the discussion of the work of the Ladies' Health Frotective Society during the last flye years. Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, the State Charity Commissioner, presided.

An interesting history of the Ladies' Health

An interesting history of the Ladies' Health Protective Association of New York was read by Mrs. Mary E. Trautmann. who spoke in invor of cremating the city's refuse, and said that a report was soon to be presented to Mayor Grant that would give in detail the cost of cremating garbage and the money that such a method would save for the city.

Miss Julia Thomas read a paper on school hygiene, and quoted from an article printed in The Sun of last Thursday describing the condition of several schools on the east side.

"In many of these schools," said Miss Thomas, "the children are crowded in like pigs in a pen. The physical exercises are a farce. The children hardly have room to place their feets squarely on the floor. We are going to demand that women be appointed in every ward to act as school inspectors. Such a miscrable school system as we have in New York is a shame and a disgrace to civilization."

Addresses were made also by Mrs. Rebecca Kohut and Mrs. P. Jane Twombly.

A GALLANT MARINE.

Young J. A. Prospero Arrested for Besert. ing the Navy and his Wives,

James A. Prospero, an athletic young fellow, was taken before Justice Duffy, in Jefferson Market, yesterday, on a charge of deserting from the Portsmouth Navy Yard in 1887. He was turned over to the United States authorities. He didn't seem to relish his position. which was not remarkable, considering that there are three women, loaded with fury, who

Prospero is 31 years old. He was an officer of marines in the navy yard, and he is suspected of having belped Frank Paine, a defaulting commissary, to escape. Both men disappeared on the same night. Prospero' wife lived in Washington, and it is thought that he was on his way to visit her when he met Miss Mary Miller, who was living at the met Miss Mary Miller, who was living at the Everett Hotel in Jersey City. This was in Nocomber. 1887, and the following January he and Miss Miller were married. They moved to this city and lived in a furnished room at 141 West Fifteenth street. Occupying an adjoining room were Miss Mary Duffy and her sister. Prospero lest no time in falling in love with Miss Duffy, and induced his second wife to get acquainted with her. By this means Prospero and Miss Duffy wore soon on a friendly footing. On March 10 last Prospero and Miss Duffy disappeared. Prospero was not seen again by his deserted wife until about four months ago, when she accidentally met him in a dry goods store up town. A strange woman was hanging

when she accidentally met him in a dry goods store up town. A strange woman was hanging lovingly on his arm.

"Don't make a scene," Prospero whispered to her, "and I'll meet you somewhere eise, sure," and then leaning tenderly over her he asked:

"Have you got any money?"

"No," was the indignant reply, "and if I had I wouldn't give you any."

Prospero failed to keep his appointment, and on Thursday night his wife went to Capt. Relily's station and reported these facts. She wanted Prospero arrested. She said he lived at 155 West Fifteenth street. Shortly after midnight Detectives Brett and Hayes went to the house and arrested him.

Virginia Democrats Beginning the State

RICHMOND, Jan. 11 .- The Democratic State Committee in session here to-day decided to start the machinery of the State campaign right away. They decided that the State Convention should meet in this city in July and fixed upon a basis of representation that will make it the largest over held in this State. It

make it the largest over held in this State. It will consist of 1,520 members. Mr. Tom Martin, a young and brainy lawyer of Lynchburg, will succeed Senator Barbour as Chairman of the State Committee.

Last night, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the City Council Committee on Grounds and Buildings, the foreman of the workmen employed on the new City Hall building began the discharge of all employees who voted the Republican teket. Other Council committees will take like action, it being decided that no Republican shall hold office under the Democratic city Government.

The Brookiya Republican Slate. This is the way it is said the inner circle of

Depublican statesmen in Brooklyn are going to parcel out the Federal offices in that city under the incoming Administration: Collector of In-ternal Revenue, Granville Herman: Postmaster, Ernst Nathan; United States District At-torney, Jesse Johnson; United States Marchal, Henry R. Gusheu; Superintendent of the Fed-oral building, Michael J. Dady. For Theodore Heary it content, Superintendent of the Federal building, Michael J. Dady. For Theodore B. Willis, the handsome manager of the late company, nothing less than the Surveyors-Bottley of the Port is considered a sufficient reward for his brilliant services. With those active political wirepullers installed as above, the both of Principles Installed as above, the both of Principles Installed as above, the both of Principles and of James W. Birkett for the Senatorial nomination in the Third district is considered smooth.

Rattling Speed by the Vesuvius.

Provide Philadelphia Press.

Lewes, Jan. 10.—The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius arrived here this atternoon for a trial of speed over a measured course of four miles. She has been steaming over the course all the atternoon about his threes going at a terrific rate. The last time she went over the course is thought she went at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. Martin Short of the Henlopen Life Saving Station reports that they timed her on the last trip, and she made the four miles in about nine minutes.

Her Good Reason.

Smith-Say, Brown, Mrs. Cleveland is not going to live with the President after the 4th of March. Brown-Why hot! Smith-she prefers to live with the sa-President.)